

ROOSEVELT MEETS ISSUE SQUARELY IN REPLY TO ENEMIES

Denies Archbold - Penrose
Charges and Denounces
the Latter.

In a forceful, powerful and vitriolic reply, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, candidate of the Progressive party, for President, has made his answer to the charges leveled at him by Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, and John D. Archbold, of Standard Oil, with reference to campaign contributions.

The answer of Colonel Roosevelt, a document which is bound to become historic, and which is one of the most important contributions to the pending campaign, is not only a sweeping denial of the charges of his enemies and detractors, but it goes far beyond the Penrose and Archbold charges. Accusations outside of those made by Penrose and Archbold are squarely met. Moreover, in his usual spirit of aggressiveness, Mr. Roosevelt is not content to remain on the defensive. He delivers a hard counter attack at Penrose and, charging the Senate committee with ignoring what is the more direct charge in the controversy, he says that he not only took \$25,000 from the Standard Oil Company, but did it about the time he was a member of the industrial commission and when "he was in constant communication with Mr. Archbold on the subject and had submitted to him for approval in advance a copy of the report of the commission of which he was a member."

Calls Penrose Unworthy.
Colonel Roosevelt says if the evidence against Penrose is true he is unfit to hold his seat in the Senate. As to the statement of Archbold that Cornelius N. Bliss, treasurer in 1904 of the Republican national committee, with the knowledge and consent of Mr. Roosevelt, solicited and accepted \$100,000 for the Presidential campaign, this is denounced in the reply as "an unqualified falsehood."

The reply of Colonel Roosevelt consists of forty-two typewritten pages. It was made public last night in New York. It includes copies of letters and telegrams to George B. Cortelyou, then national chairman, and a copy of the famous letter to Vice President Sherman. Copies of correspondence with E. H. Harriman are included and a copy of the statement given out from the White House in reply to Judge Parker in 1904.

Colonel Roosevelt says he demanded the selection of Cortelyou as national chairman, though the committee wanted Penrose because he wanted a man "in whose probity as head of the committee I had entire confidence."

Praise for Mr. Perkins.

Much space is devoted to the Harriman controversy. The statements of Penrose and Archbold as to this matter are called "a deliberate and malicious lie." Colonel Roosevelt says former Representative Sibley of Pennsylvania and Senator Jonathan Bourne are the only members of Congress who ever approached him in behalf of the Standard Oil Company. He says that he praised Hearst for publishing the Standard Oil letters, and says he has done a public service.

As to George W. Perkins, Colonel Roosevelt says he never talked about campaign contributions with him until the testimony before the Senate committee. He says he always supposed Mr. Perkins had contributed, intimates amounts of contributions would later be published, praises Mr. Perkins warmly, and pledges himself anew to the cause of the people.

"Merely repetition of injurious gossip of what a dead man is alleged to have said about me, is the way Colonel Roosevelt characterizes the statements of Penrose and Archbold.

Unqualified Falsehood.

The letter, in part, follows:
"The charge against Mr. Penrose was a direct charge. This charge was not merely that he took \$25,000 from the Standard Oil Company, but that at the time of the time of his taking it while a member of a committee of the Senate which was formed to investigate industrial affairs in the United States, he was in constant communication with Mr. Archbold on the subject and that he submitted to Mr. Archbold for his approval in advance a copy of the report of the commission, and that no such communication had been made and no such report had been made and no such contribution had been made or would be received."

Prohibited Oil Money.
"As regards the statements of Mr. Penrose and Mr. Archbold, which Mr. Bliss asked the Standard Oil people for \$100,000, or other sum, or received such sum from them, it is an unqualified falsehood."

"If any request for funds was made from the Standard Oil Company, or if any funds were received from the Standard Oil Company by Mr. Bliss or any one else connected with the national committee in 1904, it was not merely done without my knowledge, but was done against my express direction and prohibition and in spite of the fact that I was assured that no such request had been made and that no such contribution had been made or would be received."

In support of this statement Colonel Roosevelt includes here his letters and telegram to George B. Cortelyou, the Republican national chairman, of October 25, 26, and 28, respectively. Those letters, which were made public recently, called Mr. Cortelyou's attention to a request for \$100,000 from the Standard Oil Company, and directed that the money be returned if the report were true. The telegram was one asking if there should be no delay in so doing.

Cortelyou's Denial.
"Subsequent to this telegram Mr. Loeb, my private secretary, called Mr. Cortelyou up on the telephone," the letter continues, "and later I did so myself. He notified me first through Mr. Loeb and then directly that no such contribution had been received or would be received. He tells me he saw Mr. Bliss, showed him the letters and telegram, and that Mr. Bliss then told him that no Standard Oil money had been received and that none would be accepted."

Mr. Penrose was a candidate for chairman of the Republican national committee in 1904 and it was reported to me that the members of the com-

Points in Roosevelt's Defense Against the Standard Oil Charges

"As far as they (the Standard Oil charges) concern me, they are merely repetitions of injurious gossip, repetitions of what a dead man is alleged to have said about me as in the case of the Harriman matter."

"Apparently the committee is investigating not this charge against Mr. Penrose which was sustained by direct evidence, but Mr. Penrose's countercharge which was sustained by no evidence at all and only by the repetition of second hand gossip."

"I cannot of course say whether or not it is true that Mr. Bliss asked or received such a contribution, although I call attention to Mr. Archbold's statement that the money was given not in checks but in currency and that he has lost the receipt for it; and I call attention to the further fact that during Mr. Bliss' life Mr. Archbold made no such accusation; and that Mr. Bliss cannot now answer the accusation."

"I had as freely seen and communicated with Mr. Harriman, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Hill, and other railroad men as I had seen and communicated with Mr. Gompers, Mr. Keefe, Mr. Morrissey, Mr. Morrison, and other labor leaders."

"I wish to emphasize the fact that the testimony of Mr. Archbold and Mr. Penrose in this matter is an attack on Mr. Bliss, who is dead, and is also unwittingly the severest possible reflection on themselves; but it is in no sense any attack on me except in so far as they assert that the dead man said that I knew of his request for money from them. I do not believe that Mr. Bliss said this, any more than I believe their accusation that Mr. Bliss deliberately tried to blackmail the Standard Oil into contributing."

"There was then (in 1904) no law against corporations contributing, and in many cases the corporation that did so would itself advertise the fact to show that it was doing a patriotic duty."

Committee wished to choose him. This I emphatically refused to allow. I knew but little of Mr. Penrose at the time, but I did not personally know and in whose probity I did not have entire confidence as head of the committee. Mr. Cortelyou was put on at my personal request. He ran the campaign almost without suggestion from me, and communicated with him occasionally by telephone, and generally in writing.

"Thank You" To Penrose.

Several matters irrelevant to the committee's inquiry are mentioned by Colonel Roosevelt as the topics of those letters. He communicated also with Senator Penrose, Colonel Roosevelt added. One letter from Colonel Roosevelt to Senator Penrose, dated the day after the 1904 election, read:

"Upon my word! Of all phenomenal returns, the Pennsylvania figures are most phenomenal—I congratulate you and heartily thank you." Colonel Roosevelt continues:

"In all my communications with him before or after election I spoke of contributions but once. This was in a letter to him of October 28, 1904, in response to a request of his that I should retain the services of one of his men named Dunn, of the Philadelphia postoffice, who had been recommended for removal by the Civil Service Commission because of the collection of political assessments from among his subordinates in the postoffice. My letter ended as follows: 'I have no alternative but to direct his removal. I suppose you won't like this, and I am awfully sorry, but I beg you to believe that it is only because I have no other alternative.'"

It is here feasible for me to act in any other way I would do so, and it is only because I have no other alternative. Here Colonel Roosevelt replies to an allusion in the recent Washington testimony to Alton B. Parker's charges in 1904. In introducing the statement he issued on November 4, 1904, in reply to this charge that his corporation had contributed liberally to the Republican campaign fund through the solicitation of Mr. Cortelyou. Also, Colonel Roosevelt writes the letter to James B. Sherman, now Vice President, on October 8, 1906, in which he reviewed the charges against him and the controversy of the late E. H. Harriman in 1904.

Letters to Harriman.

This letter, which was published shortly after it was written, contained correspondence between Messrs. Roosevelt and Harriman and characterized Mr. Harriman's statement that Roosevelt requested him to raise \$250,000 as "a deliberate and willful untruth—rights it should be characterized by an even shorter and more ugly word." It also included the letter written by Colonel Roosevelt—then President—to Mr. Harriman on November 14, 1904, in which he said: "Now, my dear sir, you and I are practical men," as well as several other letters bearing closely on the controversy.

Mr. Archbold has alluded to in his letter to Senator Clapp then continues as follows:

"This letter was written in Mr. Harriman's lifetime, and neither was contradicted then nor can be contradicted now. Mr. Loeb, my then private secretary, heard my conversation with Mr. Harriman and can testify about it. Mr. Harriman never even discussed with me giving anything to the national committee, and I never told him about it or requested a dollar from him. He asked me to intercede with Mr. Bliss and Mr. Cortelyou to get money for him and Mr. Oil in their State campaign. Mr. Loeb heard him make the request, and by my direction transmitted the request to Mr. Bliss and Mr. Cortelyou over the telephone, as I did myself later."

Sent Warning to Dick.
"In my letters to Mr. Cortelyou during the campaign the only allusion that I can find to campaign contributions is in one in which I tell him that I have heard a rumor that Senator Dick of Ohio has been collecting money from stockholders and that if so, he must be warned to stop or he will get into trouble."

"I communicated with Mr. Bliss very infrequently, and never made any allusion to contributions in any letter that I wrote him or any conversation I had with him. From Mr. Bliss, as from Mr. Cortelyou, I received the explicit statement that no money had been made and no obligation entered into directly or indirectly in connection with any contribution that had been received or would be entered into in connection with any contribution that might be received in the future."

"I have never discussed the question of contributions with Mr. Perkins save in connection with discussing the accusations brought before your committee. I have never directly, or indirectly, asked him for a contribution, and I did not, so far as I can remember, ask any human being for a contribution while I was running for President or for Vice President or during the recent primary or since the recent primary."

"Mr. Archbold has alluded to his visit made a year or so after the election to me in company with Mr. Rogers. Mr. Rogers and Mr. Archbold made an ap-

"I call attention to the fact that the attitudes of Messrs. Archbold and Penrose in this matter are substantially identical. Apparently neither of them has any idea that it is wrong for the highest government officials to blackmail corporations into subscribing to party campaign funds under penalty of being prosecuted if they fail to do so."

"In concluding, I want to say a word about my connection with Mr. Perkins. I have known him about fourteen years. I have never in my life, directly or indirectly, asked him for a contribution, or asked him to assist me in any shape or way. He has always assisted me and backed me up of his own accord."

"In addition to the statement already made by Senator Dixon, the provisional committee will speedily make public the statement of the moneys that were collected and spent in the primary campaign last spring."

"I do not draw the line against size and never shall. * * * To limit contributions to ten thousand dollars will be no hardship to a reactionary cause, a cause championed by the enormous majority of the men who can each contribute to such a sum. But we who fight for the cause of justice and fair dealing, for the cause of the people as a whole, have only a few supporters among the very rich."

"As long as the expense of running primaries and elections is left to be borne by private individuals instead of by the government, and as long as there is no limit to the total fund which can be raised, then each contributor should be left free to contribute according to his ability, if his motive is proper and is properly understood."

"Mr. Perkins is not working in secret, for a secret reward. His work is open, and he wishes no reward but the work itself."

bring in no rewards, but which it is entirely indispensable to have done" and warmly defines his character.

He then continues:
"Mr. Archbold's testimony can only mean that Mr. Archbold had made his special consideration to which was a matter of fact he was not entitled, that he believed that if he had made the extra contribution he would have had this special consideration and that Mr. Bliss thought so, too."

"Mr. Penrose says that he, a member of the National Republican Committee and a United States Senator, advised Mr. Archbold that it would be a mistake for the Standard Oil Company not to contribute if they would make liberal contributions they might incur hostility in certain quarters. Surely no more extraordinary testimony was ever submitted by a United States Senator under the impression that he was testifying in his own behalf. It embodies a far worse accusation against him than I ever should have dreamed of making."

"This language is precisely the language that might be used by a blackmailing police officer in a big city in advising the keeper of a law-breaking liquor saloon or a gambling house to contribute liberally because otherwise he might incur hostility in certain quarters. If this language were proved against the policeman, he would be removed from the police force, and as it is admitted by the Senator, he should be removed from the Senate."

"In concluding, I want to say a word about my connection with Mr. Perkins. I have known him about fourteen years. I have never in my life, directly or indirectly, asked him for a contribution or asked him to assist me in any shape or way. He has always assisted me and backed me up of his own accord. Until after the statement of Mr. Penrose in the Senate I never asked him if he had ever contributed to my campaign fund at any time although I was morally certain that he had done so."

**Secretary Nagel Will
Receive for President**

The National Association for Testing Materials will open its annual session in New York today, and will later come to Washington for a day's visit. The program calls for the trip here next Sunday.

President Taft will nominally receive the members. They will actually be received at the White House by Secretary Nagel, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, who will return to Washington especially to officiate for the President.

The Government laboratories here will be visited by the scientists Monday, and they will then depart by special train for Pittsburgh, returning to New York by way of Niagara Falls, Buffalo, and Bethlehem.

Holmes is chairman of the Washington committee of the association.

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Ready for Publicity.
"Mr. Hearst has published much interesting and important correspondence of the Standard Oil people, especially Mr. Archbold, with various public men. I have in time past criticized Mr. Hearst, but in this matter he has rendered a public service of high importance, and I hope he will publish all the letters dealing with this matter which he has in his possession. If Mr. Hearst or anybody else has any letter from me dealing with Standard Oil affairs, I shall be delighted to have it published, and if anyone can suggest any question as to why I have never written or received on the subject and will give me the approximate date, I will at once try to look it up, and if I find it will publish it."

"I wish to emphasize the fact that the testimony of Mr. Archbold and Mr. Penrose in this matter is an attack on Mr. Bliss, who is dead, and is also unwittingly the severest possible reflection on themselves."

"Mr. Bliss never asked me for a favor of any kind, and all his public and private acts so far as I had knowledge of them were on the highest plane of just and honorable dealing. Mr. Bliss never even asked me (this about the Standard Oil and never in any way alluded to the Standard Oil Company to me. I never heard Mr. Archbold's name mentioned in connection with Mr. Bliss. But a year or so after the election I heard a report that Mr. Bliss had accepted a contribution from Mr. Rogers, alleging as his justification that this was not money from the Standard Oil Company, but from Mr. Rogers personally. Mr. Rogers being an old friend and party associate of his."

Tribute to Bliss.
Colonel Roosevelt here quotes a lengthy extract from an interview with Mr. Bliss on the Harriman-Roosevelt controversy, published in the New York Herald on December 24, 1911, purporting to have been given by Mr. Bliss a few months before his death. He follows this with a tribute to Mr. Bliss for his services to the party in "irksome, disagreeable and laborious tasks which

SENATOR BOURNE ANSWERS COLONEL ON OIL AFFAIRS

Says He Only Tried to Settle Affairs in Government's Interest.

"I must confess my surprise at Colonel Roosevelt's dragging my name into the controversy he is now having with Standard Oil representatives and others," said Senator Bourne of Oregon today, commenting on Roosevelt's assertion that he and a Congressman Sibley were the only legislators who ever called at the White House in regard to Standard Oil.

"I fail to see how my efforts to bring about a settlement between the Government and the Standard Oil Company in 1904 has any bearing upon the present political situation. I endeavored in 1908 to bring about a settlement between the Government and the Standard Oil Company, believing such a result would prevent the continuance started in 1907, and that the Government could secure much better terms by a settlement than through the courts and President Roosevelt have the co-operation of the big business interests of the country in his efforts to secure a Federal incorporation law that would bring all big business corporations directly under the strong arm of the Government."

What He Suggested.
"President Roosevelt expressed grave doubt about any settlement favorable to the Government being made with the Standard Oil Company. Entirely on my own volition and without Colonel Roosevelt's knowledge, I went to New York and sought an interview with Mr. Archbold explained to him the advantages of a Federal incorporation law."

"Mr. Archbold expressed himself as willing to compromise with the Government and favored a stringent Federal incorporation law."

No Personal Interest.
"I wish to state that I have no personal interests in the matter further than a desire to minimize the panic, secure the support of big business interests for a verile Federal incorporation law."

"I have never had any interest in any of the Standard Oil companies. I have known Mr. Archbold and his family for several years and have visited his house. Neither he nor any of his associates have ever talked to me about any Congressional State legislation other than my talk with him on Federal incorporation law and popular government fundamentals."

Let the Worst Come.
Hub (arriving home)—Well, I've had my life insured for \$20,000.
Wife—Thank goodness! Now I shan't have to keep cautioning you to be careful whenever you go any place.

**Climate Failed;
Medicine Effective**

It has been absolutely shown that rest, fresh air and good food do help many persons suffering from Tuberculosis. But it must be admitted that disease is seldom "arrested."

Something more is needed. Eckman's Alternative is a medicine which cures Tuberculosis, Bronchitis, and all other lung diseases. It has conquered this disease again and again. Often these benefits have been effected where the surroundings were not ideal—yet recoveries were made. Now we argue that Eckman's Alternative should be used in every case of Tuberculosis, Bronchitis, and all other lung diseases. It is a good food and fresh air, which we all need. A remarkable case follows:

"Gentlemen: Through Eckman's Alternative I have been saved from a premature grave. On December 14, 1904, I was taken with Typhoid Pneumonia. My lungs became very much affected; my spleen was examined and Tuberculosis bacilli were found. On February 21, 1905, I was admitted to the Fort Worth, Texas. While there an abscess in my right lung broke and discharged. I grew worse and became very much emaciated. My physician informed me that I must go to Colorado as quickly as possible. I left Texas June 1 and arrived in Canon City June 3, very feeble. After being there two weeks, my physician informed me that my case was hopeless. Three weeks later I returned home, weighing 110 pounds, the doctor having given me no assurance of reaching there alive."

On July 14, 1905, I began taking Eckman's wonderful remedy for Consumption. Today I weigh 158 pounds. I am stout and well and can do any kind of work about my grain elevator. I have not an ache nor pain in my lungs, eat well, sleep well and never felt better."

(Sworn affidavit) ARTHUR WEBB. Eckman's Alternative is effective in Bronchitis, Asthma, Hay Fever, Throat and Lung Troubles and in upbuilding the system. Does not contain poisons, opiates or habit-forming drugs. For sale by O'Donnell's Drug Stores and other leading druggists. Ask for booklet telling of recoveries, and write to Eckman Laboratory, Philadelphia, Pa., for additional evidence.

HOTEL MEN WANT MAIL ON SUNDAY

Philadelphians File Vigorous Protest With Postal Department.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.—Swamped with complaints from their guests because no mail was received yesterday, the Philadelphia hotel managers, through the Hotel Association, are protesting today to Postmaster General Hitchcock against the new Sunday postal order. David B. Provan, treasurer of the association, wrote to Hitchcock on behalf of the city's hoteliers. It is said, if informal protests avail nothing, the local association will seek legal advice to ascertain whether the Government has the right to abolish Sunday service.

Today's single delivery only aggravated conditions, for much of the accumulated mail can hardly be moved until tomorrow.

SAYS COLONEL COULD SWEEP BAY STATE

Taft Man Admits He Would Win Easily If Election Were Held Now.

Most of the voters in Massachusetts look upon Roosevelt as their political salvation, according to W. A. Blackwood, of Boston, now in Washington, and if an election were to be held today the Progressive leader would, in his opinion, carry the State. "No one can tell," said Mr. Blackwood, "what changes the spellbinders of the old parties will work when they begin speaking, but at this time, if the people were to vote, there is no doubt that Roosevelt would carry the State."

Mr. Blackwood is personally a Taft supporter but he admits that his friends must get very busy in the Bay State if they were to keep it out of the clutches of the gentleman from Sagamore Hill.

Store Opens 8 A. M. Closes 5 P. M.

LANSBURGH & BRO

Established in 1860

Wm. F. Read's Celebrated \$1.00 Serges, Yard 69c

The name of Read, like those of Priestley, Lupin and Ecroyd, is a guarantee for satisfaction in wear and assurance of pure dye and insures the highest grade of pure wool. For one day we offer this Fine Storm Serge in such colors as navy blue, marine blue, king's blue, tan, light brown, leather, reseda, violet, gray, alic, cadet, wistaria, plum, garnet, cream, black, etc. Only one restriction—you must buy tomorrow if you want to share in this bargain. No better serge made at \$1.00. Tomorrow only, yard..... 69c

Our Great Rebuilding Sale Has Been the Means of Saving Our Patrons Many a Dollar this Summer—Many More Opportunities Are Offered Here Tomorrow

Dress Linens

Regular Prices 50c, 75c and \$1 Yard. Choice Tomorrow 39c Yard

These are 27, 36 and 45 inches wide French and Ramie Linens, Crashes, Yarn-dyed Linens, Blouse Linens, Austrian Linens, Oyster Linens, Russian Crash, Oatmeal Crash, Aberdeen Check and Ratine Linen, in a good line of colors—and natural tan shades; also white and black. This is your opportunity for a big saving; 50c, 75c and \$1.00 kinds.

We Are Now Showing in Temporary Location the Newest Productions in

Early Fall Millinery

Main Building Second Floor

\$35.00 9x12-ft. Seamless Axminster Rugs \$28.50

\$35.00 Seamless Axminster Rugs—made by the famous Sanford Mills—a very heavy, high pile fabric of known wearing quality. Made in a large variety of light and dark shadings, in correct reproductions of the fine foreign goods. An advantage of these floor coverings is that they're matchable in smaller sizes. Each..... \$28.50

TOILETS

Specials for a Day

7 rolls Good Toilet Paper	25c
for.....	14c
Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder, can.....	14c
Amolin Deodorant Powder.....	19c
Kolynos Toilet Paste.....	9c
Wilbert's Violet Talcum Powder.....	33c
Lablache Face Powder, all tins.....	33c
Stillman's Freckle Cream, box.....	33c

27-in. All-Silk Check Lousines

85c Value, for One Day 59c Yard

Extraordinary Sale of Sheets, Pillow-cases and Domestics

40-inch Unbleached Sheetting, made of best Sea Island cotton; fine thread; will bleach in first washing; for sheets, etc. 9c value. Special.....	63c
40-inch Domestic Nainsook, sheer and soft; slightly soiled; for fine undergarments. 15c value. Special.....	10 1/2c
32-inch Featherproof Ticking, in mill ends, 5 to 15 yard lengths; for pillows and mattresses; strictly featherproof. 25c and 30c values. Special.....	17c
42x36 Cambridge Pillowcases, made of fine cambric finish cotton, with 3-inch hem. 12 1/2c value. Special.....	8 1/2c
50x99 Double-bed Sheets, made of strictly seamless, mill runs, but guaranteed perfect; if by chance any should be imperfect others will be given in exchange. 85c value. Special.....	60c
42x36 Pillowcases, made straight with the goods, 15c value. Special.....	11c
45x36 Pillowcases, regulation size, made straight with the selvage with 3-inch hem. 18c value. Special.....	12 1/2c
42x72 and 42x76 1/2 Bolster Cases, excellent value at 30c. Special.....	21c

Merino Underwear

Women's Fine Ribbed Medium-weight Combination Suits, high neck, long sleeves, ankle length. 68c value. Rebuilding Sale 39c

Women's Light-weight Gauze Wool Vests and Pants, vest high neck, long sleeves; pants ankle length. \$1.19 value. Rebuilding Sale price..... \$1.00

A full line of Women's Sweaters, in all the staple shades, ranging in prices from \$1.98 up to \$7.50

Laces and Veils

Black Silk All-over Lace, 18 inches wide, pretty designs; very desirable for making yokes and sleeves. Regular price, \$1.75 yard. Rebuilding Sale price..... \$1.50

Torchon Lace and Insertion, Worth 6c yard. Rebuilding Sale price, dozen yards..... 25c

Chiffon Veiling, regular width and all leading shades; good value at 25c yard. Rebuilding Sale price, yard..... 25c

Silk Mesh Veiling, in plain and fancy mesh, chenille dots and hairlines, always sold 35c yard. Rebuilding Sale price, yard..... 25c

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18th Annual

SEPT. FURNITURE SALE

See Bargain Lists In All of Yesterday's Sunday Papers